sufficient force and aim, although it is also attempted by any girl old enough to handle a [illegible] gun.

Pronghorn are either shot or clubbed to death. Looking a gun, Pudeen Donnelly sees and down a pronghorn on which she had seen a pronghorn sitting. As the one fell and the animal began to wobble off, Pudeen went in pursuit and clubbed it with the back of her axe. After a pronghorn is killed the hunter holds a fan and burns off the quills. The animal is then hung on a wagon of brush for butchering. A cut is then made on the ventral surface of the body, extending from the neck to the anus. The stomach and intestines immediately fall from the body cavity. The small intestine is carefully cut free, in order to preserve its blades of fat. This organ resembles a string of link sausage, and is emptied by being pinched downward from the junction of each link. The heart, liver, and kidneys are left in the carcass, which is packed back to camp with the small gut.

The flesh and grass are heated to spring and fall, and the spruce bar and willow grouse throughout the year. Chicken hunting, like rabbit hunting, is generally undertaken by the and the more but girls frequently kill these birds while working in the family's rabbit box. Generally the birds are plucked immediately after being killed, when the feathers are easy to remove. Success in hunting chickens depends largely on encountering a sizable flock of feeding birds. A man may also return to a spot where he killed several grouse here to shoot those which escaped but which remained in the neighborhood. With luck favoring him, a hunter will sometimes return from a feeding trip with six to nine birds. When a man's bag is as large as this, he may send some of his catch to other families in camp.

Most fishing is done in lake and creek before the formation of ice. The commonest fish caught the first are the grayling, river trout, lake trout, and pickerel. Fishing trips are undertaken by a dozen for fresh fish or a change from meat, or by the necessity of securing something food for dogs. Fishing is done with a baited or fly hook and with nets. In the fall, when fish travel into a drought to spawn, a net may be strung in the entrance to such a place. Nets are hung with floats about eight inches long and five inches in diameter prepared from spruce wood. The sinkers about two inches wide and three inches long are allowed for sinkers. The sinkers are tied to the lower end of the net or are tied separately. Fish line is used for this purpose, the rock being secured to a running noose and the upper end of the line fastened to the net with a double overhand knot. Several feet of snaelle rope are added to each end of the net and secured on shore to a piece of birch wood or an over-hanging willow. Sometimes fish are driven out of a drought into a net by shooting, the commonly smelling around secured grayling and trout to the surface. When several hours will be required to transport fish to camp, they are often gutted at the fishing site. If fish are to be carried only a short distance, they are strung through the mouth and gills on a thin willow shoot, the ends of which are then twisted together. When camp a man or boy may fish alone. Generally men only use lines, but others are may use a fish net. In the fall, a whole family sometimes travels around miles to a likely fishing spot and spends the day there using hook caught fish. Often a family or two men will travel up to ten or fifteen miles to a fish lake, camping there for several days or a week and accumulating a dozen or more large pickerel and lake trout.

Only the rabbit is trapped exclusively for food, setting and visiting rabbit snares being